THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED

Y MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. J Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

Washington, Friday, July 14, 1834. 1 : Reciprocity and Japan Treaties will both be rati-

e Judiciary Committee is still taking testimony on lardiner fraud. e Colt Investigating Committee excites much interest

Ser. The examination of Mr. Clingman has been conde d. Mr. Clemens has also been examined. Edward D cinson will be examined to-morrow. Col. Colt ar-13 4 here this morning.

XXXIIID CONGRESS FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, July 14, 1834.

4r. SEWARD proceeded a memorial of the Industrial sevention held in New Jersey in favor of the Homestead

Two bills confirming private land claims in Louisiana

Two bills confirming private land claims in Louisiana were passed.

Mr. PEARCE reported a joint resolution providing for the distribution of the works of Thomas Jefferson to States and Territories, colleges public offices, e.e. Taken up and passed.

The bill making an appropriation for the completion of the Treasury building, so as to cover the whole square cost of the President's house, and accommendating the Treasury, State and Interior Departments, and for a like building on fire quare west of the President's house for the War and Navy Departments, was taken up and passed. It appropriates \$600,000 to commence the work.

The bill making Coiro, Illinois, a port of delivery was passed.

The resolution that the Senate on and after Monday next meet daily at 11 o'clock was adopted.

Was passed.
The resolution that the Senate on and after Monday next meet daily at 11 o'clock was adopted.
The bill granting lands in alternate sections to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi for constructing a railroad from New-Orleans to Mobile, was then taken up and

The House bill making provision for the postal service in California, Washington and Oregon, taken up and

passed.

The bill granting public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads in Missouri, taken up and passed.

Mr. CHASE said—Some days since I gave notice of my intention to ask leave to introduce a bill to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. I now present the bill and

that leave.
The bill was then read for the first time by its title.
Mr. CHASE resumed. The bill which I have just
oduced is very brief. It enacts that there shall be no

Mr. CHASE resumed. The bill which I have just introduced is very brief. It enacts that there shall be neither alavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, in any Territory in the United States. Its marks of prohibition are those prepased by Jefferson in 1784—their scope is the same. In 1784 Jefferson proposed to prohibit slavery in all the Perritorice of the United States, and this bill proposes the same prohibition. The prohibition of Jefferson was incorporated in the Ordinance of 1787, and thus became a law throughout the chole Territory, then subject to federal legislation. It was renewed in the act for the admission of Missouri, and applied to the other region west of the Mississippi and north of 1869 30°. At this session the ancient policy of prohibition has been reversed by the repeal of the cignita section of the Missouri act. The Kansas and Nobrasha act submitted the policy of Slavery allowance for the policy of Slavery prohibition. I have no wish to renew the discussion of this great question at this time: I merely wished to give notice by the introduction of this bill, that the Legislature which repeals the Missouri prohibition and reverses the policy of Jefferson is not acquiesced in and that there is a settled purpose in the country to resustate the prohibition and extend it to all national territory. I did not ask that the bill shall be referred, nor do I invoke any action upon it at this session, now nearly expired. The Senats for the propose to submit the bill to discussion after the act accion. I propose to submit the bill to discussion and that there is a settled purpose of the subject, and its decision is fixed. If I shall have the honor of a seat here at the next accion. I propose to submit the bill to discussion and If I shall have the honor of a seat here at the saion, I propose to submit the bill to discussion and In the meantime I invoke the judgment of the

Mr. JONES (Tenn.,) said he wished the Senator would

Mr. JONES (Tenn.,) said he wished the Senator would have his bill in such a position that it would be in order move to lay it on the table. He desired to make that motion in order that it might be seen how many Senators there were for or in favor of such a measure.

Mr. CHASE said that the bill would come up to morrow an its second reading, when the Senator could make such motion and have the test vote he wanted.

Mr. SEWARD said that as this matter was likely to tome up to morrow, and as he expected to be absent at the time, he desired now to say if present he would vote for the bill. JONES-We all know that.

c. JONES—We all know that.

e Homestead bill was then taken up.

e 'questien pending was on Mr. Chase's motion to

di the sixth section by extending the benedis of the

o allens hereafter arriving in the United States.

STUART said he would vote against it and also

at Mr. Clayton's motion to strike out the sixth sec
He would, however, suggest that if these amend
were veted down he would offer one giving the

stead to foreigners in those States only where by

laws allens are allowed to hold real estate, thus

ug it open to each State to have or exclude allens as

y think proper.

t may think proper.

Mr. CHASE supported his amendment. He could see no ground for making any distinction between these forgivers now here and those to come hereafter.

Mr. CLAY opposed the amendment.

The amendment was rejected—Yeas 13, Neys 36—as

bllowe:
YEAS-Mesers, Bayard, Breadhead, Chase, Böuglas, Fessenden, oot, Gillette, Norris, Seward, Shields, Sunmer, Wade, Wellur, NAYS-Mesers, Adams, Allen, Atchians, Badger, Bell, Bentis, di, Bright, Erows, Buller, Case, Clay, Dawson, Dixon Dodre, Vis.,) Dedge, (Iowa.) Evans, Fish, Figpatrick, Geyer, Hamils, uniter, Johnson, Junes, Iowa.) Jones, (Fenn.,) Mallory, Maser, exce., Petit, Pratt, Rockwell, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Toncey, (alber, Williams.

Walter, Williams.
Mr. DIXON moved to amend the sixth section by striking out the words any individual and insert in lieu thereof the words "any free white person."
Messre. JONES (Tenn.) WALKER, STUART, SHIELDS and others thought the bill as it now steed conferred the benefits of the section to white persons. Under the laws of the United States no one but a white person and the naturalized.

ould be naturalized.

Mr. CHASE opposed the amendment because it was uneccesary and because it was unjust.

Mr. CASS said the section was understood differently by everal Senators, and to gain friends for the tell and make but plain which the friends of the bill said it now con-

ant plain which the friends of the bill said it now conded, he would vote for the amendment.

Mr. DIXON earnessly insisted that under the section as now stood, any foreigners who were black could obtain a possession of land, even without naturalization.

Micsers, BAYARD and CLAYTON both supported the nerdiment, which was agreed to. Yeas 57, Naya 16.

MEAS—Mesers Adams, Atchison, Badger Bayard, Sell, Benjamin, Light, Brodhend, Brown, Butler, Case, Clay Clayton, Dawson, Douglass, Evans, Figspatrick, Grier, Houston, Hunter, John Jones, (Tenn.) Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Petit, Peats, Rusk, Settin, Shields, Slidell, Suart, Thompson, (Ky.) Truccy, Weller, Micros, Sie 12.

Meant, Allen, Chase, Dodge, (Toun.) Fessenden Fish, illette, Hamlin, James, Jones, (Iows) Merris, Rockwell,

Gillette, Hamilin, Jances, Jones, (Icure) Merris, Rockwen, d Sommer, Wade, Walker.
DIXON moved further to amend the sixth rection cluding the following: rided that the benefits of this act shall not extend to the child-dirs, or devisors of aliens born out of the United States, who years of age, until they shall have filed their declarations to extince of the United States."
Is was debated at considerable length and adepted—

91, Nays 20. BROWN moved to add to the sixth section the fel-

Mr. BROWN moved to add to the sixth section the folwing:

"Provided, further, that any foreign born person who shall fail to
beame a citizen of the United States within his years after entering
out the land shall ferfett oil rights under that are."

Adopted—Yeas 37, Nays 9.

Mr. BENJAMIN moved to add to the sixth section:

"That any native born person of the age of 16 years and neward
total you and cultivating the same, shall be calcified to the same
size as other person under the same set."

T. JONES (Tenn.) opposed this amendment as one in
mode to kill the bill. He carneatly besought its friends to
bot down all amendments if they desired to effect its pass
Mr. Bender to the same set."

The was utterly opposed to taking the amendments
med by the avowed enemies of the bill, who could not
binduced to vote for it under any circumstances. He
tied where was the Senator from Hilmois in this contest.

Mr. BOUGLAS said he had not been unmindful of the
clies displayed by the enemies of the bill. But he was
seed the bill was not to be carried by talking. The
lar to pass it was for its friends to keep silent and vote.

The amendment was agreed to—yeas 20, mays 20—28

Las.

Mr. Benismin.

Hesers, Adams, Atchison, Badger, Bayard, Baulaniu Brown, Butler, Clay, Clayton, Dawson, Dixon, Douglas, Martin, Grier, Hamin, Hanter, Mallory, Mason, North Bown, Buther, Casy, Clayten, Parssen, Dixon, Bouglas, Ritpatrick, Grier, Hamilin, Hanter, Mallory, Mason, Nozze, Fratt, Rockwell, Thompson, (Kr.) Williams, Caster, Williams, Bown, Cass, Chase, Dodge, (Wal, Desige, Fessender, Foet, Gillette, Jones, Howe, Jenes, Tynn, Lus, Seward, Shields, Sidell, Stuars, Sunner, Wade, Walker,

at CLAY moved an amandment which, after saveral cations, was carried down, to the effect that no form but a naturalized citizen could enjoy the benedits at unless he should file at the Land Office, within the saveral could be saveral to become a citizen.

Besers. STUART and WADE opposed the amendment.

below. SLIDELL, CLAY and PRATT supported it.

Pending the question, the Senate, at 40 clock, by a vote

Teas 23, Nays 18, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In CUMMING (N. Y.) on leave, introduced a bill sizing the Postmaster-General to enter inte a contract Christian Hanson of Brooklyn for the transportation in United States mails from Brooklyn, in steamers of the United States mails from Brooklyn, in steamers of the transportation of the United States with the Continent of Europe, via the than 3,000 tuns, to the Continent of Europe, via the than 3,000 tuns, to the Continent of Europe, via the stand of the River Elbe, near Hamburg in Holstein:

In steamers of not less than 400 tuns from Glückstadt, a Gottenburg in Sweden, to Caristians in Norway, on North Sea and Cattegat; and from Kiel on the Baltic, a Calmar in Sweden, to St. Petersburg, Russin. Remed to the Committee on Post-Offices.

In CUMMING not wishing to consume the time of the states asked and obtained leave to print his remarks on the above subject.

course—seven and eight cents a letter, and so make each State pay for its own privileges? If we come to this priciple, what is our General Government good Veneus private bills were reported and referred.

Mr. MACE (Ind.) from the Select Committee on Mail

Steamers made an elaborate report treating generally of that service from its commencement, giving the number of trips performed, the sums advanced by the Government to build steamers, the amount of advance of refunded sums paid to each line of steamers, showing large expenditures of money, but no frauds in Government disbursements. The Committee refer to most if not all the law reports and facts connected with the mail service, without any recommendation to the House. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THURSTON (R. I.) offered a resolution to end the debate on the Colt Extension bill theirly minutes after which the House shall go into Committee on that subject. On metion of Mr. LETCHER this was laid on the table, by a vote of 92 against 64.

The House then went in Committee and took up the above-named bill.

Conversation now ensued touching the propriety of con-

Conversation now ensued touching the propriety of con-sidering it, pending the investigation of the Select Com-mittee on the subject.

mittee on the subject.

Mr. SMITH (Va.) moved that it be laid aside.
The CHAIRMAN decided the motion out of order.
Mr. SMITH appealed from his decision, and the Chairman was overruled and the bill laid aside.
Seven other bills were considered and afterward reported to the House, but not passed.
Mr. GERRIT SMITH moved the memorial of the New-York City Alliance, asking Congress to give the Corporation of Washington the power to abolish intoxicating drinks, be taken from the table and referred to the Committee of the Judiciary.

of the Judiciary.
WALSH-I object, Sir. (Laughing.)
House then passed a resolution providing for the
union among members and others the works of

homas Jefferson.
Mr. STANTON (Tenn.) from the Judiciary Committee reported a bill providing places of meeting for the United States Courts in Boston, New-York and Philadelphin. Per ang which the House adjourned.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONCORD, Friday, July 14, 1854.

A bill was introduced to organize the militia, but it was ostponed till next session.

Governor Baker to-day vetoed the resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to draw on the Treasury for the reairs of the State-House-the Constitution providing that he Governor only shall issue a warrant for the withdrawal

money from the Treasury.
The Legislature will adjourn to-morrow.

OHIO STATE ANTI-NEBRASKA CONVENTION. COLUMBUS, Thursday, July 13, 1854.
The Ohio State anti-Nebraska Convention met here to-

ay, nearly all the counties being represented by large umbers of Delegates.
The Hen. B. F. LEITER was chosen President, with

Vice-Presidents from all the Congressional Districts. A preamble and resolutions were adopted opposed to be extension of Slavery in Kansas and Nebraska, and to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, pledging the mem-bers to use every means in their power to stay the proress of Slavery, and in favor of holding a general Conntion of the free States on the subject.

A Committee was appointed to confer with repres tives of other States on this subject. Judge Spaulding, Judge Probaseo and General Eckley addressed the Coxvention in favor of the resolutions.

INDIANA STATE ANTI-NEBRASKA COVVEN-TION. CINCINNATI, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

The Indiana State anti-Nebraska Convention assembled at Indianapolis to-day, and the attendance was very Judge THOMAS SMITH, an old line Democrat, was cho

President, with a large number of Vice-Presidents and Secretarice. A preemble and resolutions were adopted by acclaim

They oppose the Nebraska swindle and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; pledge a general cooperation without regard to party predifications against the extension of Slavery: in favor of a Prohibitory Liquor law, and deprecate the action of the Democratic Convention which met at Indianapolis last May.
The Ron. HENRY ELLSWORTH, ex-Gov. Bean and

other leading gentlemen, addressed the Convention.

Candidates for State Officers were nominated on the Anti-Nebraska principle. After which the Convention adjourned with thirteen cheers for free soil and free labor.

KNOW-NOTHING RIOT AT BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Friday, July 14, 1854. Sireet preaching has been going on here for several vening past, with increasing excitement, and last night, after the conclusion of the preaching, a riot took place on

A large number of Irishmen assembled opposite the American Heuse, calling on the preacher to come out. A fight quickly sprung up and seven or eight Irishmen's heads were broken, but no one was killed. Five Irishmen were arrested and fined \$25 each.

There will be preaching again to-night, and another row

DEATH OF A DISTINGUISHED LAWYER. PROVIDENCE, Friday, July 14, 1854.
Thomas F. Carpenter, a distinguished lawyer of this city, died this morning of crysipelas.

THE SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD COLLISION. BALTINORE, Friday, July 14, 1854. The Directors of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail-

read have removed Mr. Winchester from the post of Superintendent, on account of the collision on the 4th inst.

THE RICHMONDVILLE ACADEMY. ALBANY, Friday, July 14, 1854.

The examination of the student for firing the Seminary is not yet concluded. The evidence shows that the building was set on fire in the attie by three or four boys, aged about thirteen years. A number of the students have been retained as witnesses.

FURTHER FROM HAVANA.

Baltimore, Friday, July 14, 1854.
Havana letters received per steamer Isabel at Charleston state that the only topic of news was the terrible devestation by the yellow fever. The weather was very lead and wheather and unheasity.

The Grey Engle, slave ship, had been given up to a sixed commission, to decide to whom she belongs by

ht of capture. Several other American vessels, with slaves, were daily

FIRE AT EAST BERLIN, CONNECTICUT.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, July 14, 1834.

The machine-shop and foundery of Boyce & Wilcox, at
East Berlin, was destroyed by fire at 20 clock this morning. Loss about \$30,000; partially covered by insurance,

POSTAGE REFORM AND DR. OLDS.

Consequence of The N. Y. Tribuse.
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.
You have seen the last effort of Mr. Olds, Chairman of the Post-Office Committee of the House of Representatives. The honorable member is singularly unfortunate. He has introduced no less than three bills. fortunate. He has introduced no less than three bills, all of which except the last, have been, sans ceremonie, pitched overboard by the assembled House. His last production probably waits a quiet death in the Senate. He first tried to raise the postages, and prepared a bill going back to a five cent rate. The country would have none of it, and he was beaten. His bill abolishing the Franking Priviledge, though a good measure, and what the country wants, was so awkwardly framed that it put members of Congress to all the trouble of franking—indorsing each letter and document—before the charge could be Congress to all the trouble of franking—indorsing each letter and document—before the charge could be thrown on the Treasury. A measure that would stop the franking, and yet allow members to send speeches, books and public documents to their constituents, without the constant annoyance of signing the name to the package, would immediately pass the House, and be

hailed by members as a boon.

The last luminous efforts of our Chairman of the Post-Office Committee raised the postage on letters that go over three thousand miles to ten cents, and that go over three thousand miles to tea cents, and doubled the postage on newspapers taken by regular subscribers. Was there ever such legislation! Because our Post-Office establishment fails to support itself by some \$2,500,000 a year, every penny of which is in consequence of saddling the Department with franked matter, then we must have our daily news—as necessary now as the air we breathe—our periodical literature, taxed double the present amount for cartierature, taxed double the present amount for cartierature, taxed double the present amount for cartierature, taxed double they hundred thousand dolling a palirt few hundred thousand dolling a palirt few hundred thousand dolling and the same cartierature. riage; and all for a paltry few hundred thousand dolriage; and all for a paliry few hundred thousand dollars. Then, too, where is the justice of taxing the citizens of California, Oregon and Washington Territories, and those doing business there, or having friends there, with three times as high a postage charge as others pay? If we come to that, why not fall back on the postal receipts and expenses of each State, and charge Massachusetts and New-York two cents for a letter. Maine and Pennsylvania two and a half, Ohio and some others three, Kentucky, Virginia Teanessee, Missouri, and others of that grade; five, South Carolina, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, and other large promoters of the "peculiar institution"—but not promoters of intelligence, literature and free intercourse—seven and eight cents a letter, and so make nondent " caves in.'

for, and where are the equal privileges of our States, in having War. Navy, Treasury and Post-Office Departments all supported by the General Government and for the good of the whole! Does Congress, if called on to build a Custom House at Apalachicola, a Sea-Wall at St. Angustine, a Fort and Navy Yard at Peasacols, a Custom-House at Cincinnati, or to support a squadron of war vessels on the coasts of Oregon and Cultimatics, in authors are consisted. squadron of war vessels on the coasts of Oregon and California, in making appropriations for these purposes, ask how much revenue is received at the different points, or if they "pay their way!" Certainly not. All our coasts must be guarded; and at all ports of entry, there must be Custom-Houses whether they "pay" or not. That is what we gain by our Coafederation; the week points are guarded, and a distant and scattered population have astional privileges at the same price that the dw. iters in Boston and New-York de. If we take California at what she is worth to the Union as a State-furnishing from lifty to eighty I crik de. If We take California at what sie is worth to the Union as a State—furnishing from fifty to eighty millions of gold is a year,—is she not entitled as a quid pro quo, to as cheap postal facilities as Ohio, New-York, er Virginia! But I feel it is an insult to you and your readers to

ask such questions, or to attempt to combat such pal-pable absurdity as this Postage bill. How long will it be before we shall have statesmen who can compre-hend the Post-Office as a national establishment? Can any man tell a solitary reason why the Post-Office should be required to support itself any more than the should be required to support itself any more than the War, Navy or Treasury Departments! So long as Government will have a monopoly of the carrying of letters and papers, and insist on charging for the ser-vice, then the Post-Office will have an income. So would the War and Navy Departments have an income if Government refused to dispatch a vessel to an un-protected coast, or a regiment of soldiers to a violated protected coast, or a regiment of soldiers to a violated frontier, without a State, Territory, city or community would pay down or become responsible for the expense of the protection required. But if it is insisted that the Post-Office must sustain itself, that might be done if we were not required to have the Department sup-port also several million dollars' worth of Government and Congressional franking. It could be done if it was carried on in the simplest and cheapest manner, by having everything brought to as great uniformity as Mr. Olds has a great idea of the advantages of uni-

formity by urging that all postages shall be prepaid in order to simplify accounts, and yet does not hesitate to several methods of computing that postage. Congressional and Government letters and documents are free; "drop" letters one cent; letters less than three thousand miles, three cents; and over that distance, ten cents. Of Mr. Olds—Mr. Uniformity Olds—Mr. Unicents. O: Mr. Olds—Mr. Uniformity Olds—Mr. Uniniversal Postage-paying Olds—thou art an "old
"one," and I greatly fear me, an "old fegy" of the
most impracticable and befogged and befossiled description. Charge every letter alike: Government, Congressional, "drop," California, and otherwise. Have the Departments and Government
offices buy and pay the Post-Office Departments for
stamps or stamped envelopes for all National Correspondence; and in this save a large amount of time to
the highest officers of Government that is now thrown
away in the useless labor of "franking" letters. Get away in the useless labor of "franking" letters. Get at the average amount of matter franked by members of Congress here at the Capital only, and have a disof Congress here at the Capital only, and have a dis-bursing officer to furnish each member with his weekly quota of stamps, for every recek that he is actually here at Washington: and let them sell, use, or do what they please with these stamps or stamped envelopes. Then let that equal chance for all letters that are mailed, whether dropequal chance for all letters that are mailed, whether drop-letters, or to go to any part of the country, no matter who sends them, be JUST TWO CENTS FOR EACH LET-TER UP TO BALF AN OUNCE. Over half an ounce, and under an ounce, double that, and reckon no half ounces beyond the first ounce, but if a letter weighs over an ounce, and not over two ounces, have it rated as four postages, or eight cents. Then we should require no denomination of post-age stamps but two, four and eight cents, unless we had one of 24 cents on purpose for English letters. The advantage of having no rates that should divide ounces beyond the first one would be: first, a uniformity of me thod of rating with that now adopted with fereign countries; and second, a great saving of with fereign countries; and second, a great saving of trouble by simplifying the business. Then some think two cents too low a rate, and this method would bring two cents too low a rate, and this method would bring a larger income, and it would go on the principle of taxing the poor less than the rich, for very few but banks, corporations, professional and business men would ever send letters that would weigh over an ounce. Then adopt the English plan of requiring all letters over a certain weight, say over one ounce—to be prepaid. This would relieve the Department from carrying a great many useless, weighty, and absurd packeges, that are sent out of malice or ignorance. Then have carriers employed and paid to deliver all letters and papers free, in all the towns and cities; and packages, that are sent out of malice or ignorance. Then have carriers employed and paid to deliver all letters and papers free, in all the towns and eities; and this would so stimulate correspondence, particularly for drop letters, that this principle alone (letter carriers) would certainly add considerably to the net income of the Department, while greatly increasing the privileges to the public. After adopting these improvements let any annual deficit be met by a draft on the Treasury and Interior Departments are now. I have heard it rumored that this bill increasing Colfornia postages (those letters that go ever 3,000 miles) to ten cents, would probably pass the Senate, and for this reason.

Mr. Gwin, the indefatigable Senator from the Golden State, finding he cannot get such postal facilities as his State requires, is willing to agree to a "compromise," making a direct bargain that if they can have a weekly making a direct bargain that if they can have a weekly mail with the Atlantic States, and corresponding increase of service in California, they will-in Califor--however unjust it may be, willingly pay a dime

The absurd and completely impracticable measure of Mr. Olds's Postal bill, of requiring all postages to be prepaid, and after January, 1855, prepaid in stamps, is the most glaring inconsistency of the whole. Think of the large number of poor, ignorant people that will not know the law, or that will forget that letters must not know the law, or that will forget that letters must be prepaid. Think of the frequent occurrence of those even greatly in the habit of writing, being out of stamps on nights, Sundays, or such times that the Post-Office is closed, so that no stamps can be precured, and that perhaps after a journey of several miles to mail a letter. Then, too, every single letter that is prepaid, but happens to be prepaid a stamp too little-underrated-such letters if prepayment is absolutely required, must be stopped the same as if not paid at all; and the writer not only loses all he has paid, but his labor of writing, and all the advantages that would have accrued from the letter; and then a long period will elapse—even if be hears at all—before he learns that his letter has mis-

Then look at a case that Mr. Olds seems never to have thought of. Out of our 22,000 Post-Offices, there will always be a large number getting out of stamps; and the very ones—far off on the frontier, or in California or Oregon—that will suffer most for the want of them. Then, just as soon as an office is out of stamps, so that none can be had, all outgoing mails at that place must cease till a supply of stamps is precured. Will not some one in the Senate see the great distress and confusion that this law must occasion, if passed,
try and amend it? Let THE TRIBUNE put on
our of the prophecy, that, if it does become a law, it
that a trial and incomparable become a law, it H, after a trial and innumerable hardships, be re-pealed, and cover its originator with confusion.

Really, Dr. Olds is a most unfortunate man. most unkindest cut of all," however, after his con-"most unkindest cut of all," however, after his con-catenation of blunders, and continued demonstrations of his incapacity for the place he holds, is from The Norfolk (Va.) Argus. That paper, after holding the unlucky Doctor up as the pink of statesmanship, and the author of "nest important reforms (1) in postal "matters," goes on to nominate him for "the next "Postmaster-General of the United States, no matter who is President"!!! Really, that is a good joke. "Postmaster-General of the United States, no matter
"who is President"!!! Really, that is a good jeke.
If it were not soberly copied into The Washington Union,
it would certainly look like a nice piece of sarcasm at
the doctor's expense. Perhaps the doctor himselt
thinks he ought to be Postmaster-General. "Whom
"the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." A
man who had demonstrated nothing but his own incapacity and complete inability to comprehend the simplest principles of postal ters, and that after being
for years Chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices
and Post-Roads in the House of Representatives; a
man who cannet frame a bill but once in four times that
the House will pass at all; a man like this to be held
up for Postmaster-General! Perhaps he may get it!
Pethaps the future historian will chronicle Dr. Edson
B. Olds as the "illustrious successor" of BENJAMIN
FRANKLIN and John McLean. If so, this correspondent "caves in."

LETTER FROM SENATOR CHASE TO

SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, June 26, 1854. DEAR SIR: I have received, at the instance of Mr. Sanders, I presume, some copies of a letter which he addressed to you and others, as representatives of Republi-canism in Europe, and your reply, dated the 3d of this As an American, devoted to the democratic principle,

and warmly attached to the great cause of universal liberty, I feel compelled to express to you my regret that Mr. Sanders has attempted to place you, as well as other emi next defenders of popular rights, in an attitude of indifference toward the grave and important struggle now going on in this country between Liberty and Slavery.

The partisans of despotism are of the same stamp broughout the world. He who defends Slavery in America cannot be the true friend of Liberty in Europe. His shout for liberty is the shout of hypocrisy which seeks either cense or privile; c.

Is Mr. Samiers ignorant that his relations with the party

of liberty in the Old World have exposed him to the distrust of the defenders of Slavery in the New! It might be supposed that recent events would have suggested

Rely upon it, Sir, that if America could ever stand forth before the world as that magnanimous power which you have called upon her to become, she could only do so when Slavery had ceased to control the action of the Na-tional Legislature, and the spirit of justice, and of wise, ardent, courageous and impartial liberty had been hau-gurated as the vital principle of her national administra-

HAVANA.

SEIZURE OF A SLAVER.
From Our Own Correspondent.
HAVANA, Saturday, July 8, 1854.
One day last week the brig Gray Eagle of Philadelphia was brought into this harbor a prize, in charge of

a Spanish crew.

From what I have been enabled to learn, she had landed a "small carge" of rather more than two hundred negroes near "Bahia Honda, who were all landed a "small cargo" of rather more than two hundred negroes near "Bahia Honda, who were all seized by the direction of the Governor of that jurisdiction, who also seized the Gray Eagle and placed her in charge of two men—her crew having made their escape—and that the two men left the brig to take care of herself; that the British sloop-of-war Espeigle running down this island discovered the Gray Eagle et anchor in a small bay near "Bahia Honda," but not seeing any one on her deck, fired a gun over her te arouse any one who might be below, but no one appearing, a boat was sent on board and the Gray Eagle taken possession of by the British: a strong sen breeze, however, blowing at the time prevented her from being taken across the reef that evening, and the next morning the Governor of Bahia Honda claimed her as his prize. The commander of the Espeigle contented himself with taking a receipt for the Gray Eagle, which has been sent to this harbor, where the Court of Mixed Commission will decide to whom the prize belongs. Is it not a disgrace to the United States that vessels built in that country should be add, it being known the illegal trade in which they are to be employed? Cannot some law be framed to prevent this cvill? There are some ten of twelve American built vessels, I am intormed upon good authority, which are known to have left the coast of Africa with slaves for this island. The Captain-General really appears desirous to put a stop to the infamous slave trade. The "deposit" near "Cerro," within a league

shapears desirous to put a stop to the infamous slave trade. The "deposit" near "Cerro," within a league of this city, is filled with captured negroes. The vonito has put an end to the life of the Viscount Duquesne, late Vice-Admiral of the French Navy. He died on the 3d, and his remains, which had been em-laimed, were deposited with great pompand erremony in the Church of Santa Domingo on the evening of the 4th. I did not go out to witness the procession, because I dislike a crowd. I could not, however, shut my cars to the firing of camon each quarter of an hour from that on which he died until the period when the corpse was placed in the Church, where I went two days since to see it. It has the appearance of being the remains of a man of about forty years of age, with a bald head. It is understood to be taken to France for interteer.

The tower of the Church of San Francisco in this city was thrown down by lightning a few days since, the head of the statue of a Saintess, Helena by name, was taken off, and two horses, standing in volantes for hire, were killed by the same flash. A friend of mine, a native of this city, assures me that during the past fifty years he has not known so severe a seaso caused by that disease.

Several negroes have been arrested recently having

concealed weapons on their persons. There was a murder committed by four negroes the early part of last week, upon a keeper of a liquot shop in the Calle de Paula. The details are not sufficiently important to warrant a recital of them. The black soldiers from the City having deserted in large numbers have been reved to Cardenas.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

MEETING AT INDEPENDENCE, Mo.

spendence of The Cincinnati Guaette. St. Louis, Wednesday, July 5, 1854. Sr. Louis, Wednesday, Jaly 5, 1854.

Large handhills posted about the town notified the people that a "Kansas" meeting would be held at the Courthleuse in the afternoon of the day. From its tone I concinded the gathering was to be a pro Slavery concern, and, as I was anxious to hear what could be said in favor of corrying Slavery where it did not exist. I determined to attend. When I arrived, the court-room was filled, though hot crowded, and the meeting was organized. A series of pro-Slavery resolves adopted at a meeting in Westponite week previous, were read. As that Convention had appeinted the Independence meeting, it was proper that the people should know what was done on that occasion. The Westport meeting proposed to organize an association for the purpose of assisting in the introduction of slaves into Kansas, and for the purpose of diffusing light on the advantages it offers for slave labor among the slave-holders of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, &c. A plan of operations by means of an association was agreed upon, and a resolution was passed, asking the people in all the i a resolution was passed, asking the people in all the stern counties of Missouri to organize after a similar in to accomplish this end. Of couse, there was the nai mixture of fire-caling and bravado. The "Abo-

western counties of Missouri to organize after a similar plan to accomplich this end. Of couse, there was the usual mixture of fire-eating and bravado. The "Abolitionists," as they denominate every one who is not a pro-Slavery man of their stripe were denounced, and the vital importance, to the interests of Missouri, of making Kansas a slave State, was duly and strongly set forth.

After these proceedings at Westport were read, a Committee was appointed to report resolutions. When this Committee retired, a call was made upon several gentlement to address the meeting. After some effort a stoot, middle-aged, substantial looking man, tol. Hall, a lawyer of Independence, was brought to his feet. I propose to give your readers the substance of his remarks, and that of the other speakers who took an active part in that pro-Slavery County Convention. I do it that the people of Chio may see and understand the true state of teeling as it appears to exist in Missouri, and, doubt not in the slave States of the South, without scarcely a single exception.

Col. Hall said, he felt an interest in common with the people of Missouri in the question under consideration, but frankness and justice to himself compelled him to say that he could not sauction and indorse the line of policy marked out by the Westport meeting. He thought all this loud talk and this passing of fire-eating resolutions no avail. He was satisfied that Slavery could not be permanently established in Kansas, and he would state the reasons for this opinion. He then produced a copy of the Kansas and Nebrasias bill, and read that portion of it which deprived Congress of all supervision and control of the law-making power of the territories on the subject of Slavery. He contended that, by itrexpress terms the very first legislature lected by the people could pass a law prohibting the introduction of slaves into the territory, and could also pass a law declaring Slavery illegal, thus giving the slaves already introduced their freedom.

The truth was, he said, the

From the nature of the case shaveholders moved shower than this other class. If the Virginian desired to emigrate he would go to Arkansas or Texas, where there was a better field for slave labor, and where there was no risk torun about losing his slaves. The prudent ones would avoid the danger of losing their property by declining to emigrate to Kansas. He said these considerations were conclusive to his mind. If he thought any good would come of it he would cheerfully join in carrying out the proposition of the Westport meeting, but he thought it a far gone conclusion that the North would prevail in the Territorial Legislatine and that Slavery would be prohibited. All this talk about resistance, and protecting our property there, &c. would amount to nothing. It might make trouble, create hard feeling toward us, and seriously injure the business relations between the people of the Territory and Independence, but he thought no good would come of it. He had thus stated his views, and he thought time would demonstrate that they were correct. He therefore opposed the proposed resolutions and organization, and hoped others would do the same.

It was evident during the delivery of this speech that Col. Hall was not uttering the sentiments of the Convention. On inquiry, I found he was a lawyer from Peansylvania, a Democrat, and a decided Benton man. His remarks produced considerable excitement, and he was occasionally interrupted by questions, &c. Several gentlemen followed, some speaking of the proposed measures, but the most of them pouncing upon Col. Hall. Mr. Thoraton, who was at the Westport meeting, urged the propriety of similar action at Independence. Mr. Reed was quite furious, and occasionally stepped beyond the

bounds of legitimate oratory. He closed with this sen-tence. "Let the people of this State protect themselves "and their interests, and let the politicians go to hall." But the speech of the Concention was made by a law-yer, farmerly from Kentucky, by the name of Woodson.

for several years been in the penetice of Independence, and is a man of some mitted with rather a commanding per-When called upon to address the Conply to Col. Hall, and in favor of prompt, vigorous action to seeing Karses as a nature state State. I regreties that I could have taken full unter of his speech, but it was so novel and axtraordinary in its essential points that it was so novel and axtraordinary in its

leemid not pet a seat so that I could have taken full motes of his speech; but it was so novel and extraordinary in its essential points that it was not to be mistaken or forgotten by those especially who for the first time, listened to that class of opinion and sentiments.

Mr. Woodson said he was somewhat surprised at the tone of Col. Hall's remarks, but perhaps he ought to have expected just such views from him. He was from Pennsylvania, and his old Free Soil notions and opinions would still cling to him, in spite of his peetended as mostly with Slavery. The great political leader of the gentleman had abandoned the interests of the people of Missouri; and it was not wonderful that his followers should advise an entire submission to the Free Soil notions of Col. Benton. But he thought he knew the feeling and the temper of slaveholders better than to suppose they would tainely submit to the Abolition sentiment of the North, as had just been recommended by Col. Hall. Such a policy would be fatal to Missouri. The slaveholders of that State couls never consent to have a free State created on their western frontier. How should we be situated in that event! On three sides of us we should be surrounded by a set of men that take special pleasure in stealing our slaves, and inducing them to run away. The fact was not to be disguised that the question of the pertentity of slavery in Missouri depends upon the question of slavery or its prohibition in Kansas. Let it be proclaimed and settled that Kansas is to be a free State, and from that moment slavery is doomed, and will be in to droop in Missouri. We shall be isolated almost, from our brethren. And with the probability of the extinction of slavery in Missouri will come in upon us swarms of emigrants from the abolition States, and thus will be fine State to which northern emigration would turn, and thus of itself soon repel the emigration to us from the slave States.

Where does our emigration now come from ! Evidently form the large states.

thus of itself soon repel the emigration to as from the slave States.

Where does our emigration now come from? Evidently from the slave States, almost exclusively. It is from Kentucky and Tennessee and Maryland and Virginia, and the States of the South. It is the high-usinded, brack and noble sors of other States that made their houd with us. They are of us and like us, in views, feelings and sentiments. It is this sort of population we want. Nobody comes from the free States, from Ohio, &c., to Missouri, and we are thankful for it. Their room is always better than their company. We do not desire any such canting, abolition element in the population of this State, and he hoped matters would always remain in such a position that the North would be kept out and the South be made to supply us with all the emigration our necessities may require.

quire.

He then spoke of the subject of Slavery, and defended it with great zeal. He declared it a necessary and desirable institution. He said a huge mistake had been made by the South, and her distinguished sons, ever since the organization of our Government. Jefferson, and the early fathers were in the habit of admitting that Slavery was wrong in the abstract; that it was a great sin in the body politic: that it was a social, moral, religious, and solitical evil, and was only to be tolerated because no good safe plan for its extinction could be agreed upon. But this was a fatal error, and it will always remain so till met boldly, and manfully, and is removed. Granting these premises of Jefferson and the Abolitionists were right; if Slavery is the combination of all these evils, it is wrong, and ought not to be tolerated. It should be abolished. Slaveholders never could be consistent men—could never stand up in the face of the world, till they removed this stigma. He would do his part of the work. They must meet the issue. They must dray in the strongest terms, that Slavery is no evil and a wrong, either social, moral, religious, or political.

By this course, and this only, could they place themselves in their true position before the world. He took his stand on this platform, now and henceiorth, as he had in days pest. By this we can, and shall triumph. We must have a consciousness of right, and with it as has often been demonstrated, our slaveholders can easily put a dozen of the white-livered abolitionists of the North to flight. He strongly urged the importance of organization, and of a concert of action among slaveholders. If this were done tre. He then spoke of the subject of Slavery, and defended

the white-livered abolitionists of the North to flight. He strongly urged the importance of organization, and of a concert of action among slaveholders. If this were done at once, and with energy, Kansas would be a slaveholding State. This must be the first point to be gained. We must encourage our brethren from other slaveholding States to come to our assistance, and more than all, we must take care of ourselves.

Such is the substance of this extraordinary speech. It was received by the Convention with loud cheers, and every sign of approbation. A sharp passage of blows afterward took place between him and Col. Hall, but Woodson was evidently the champion and hero of the day. His position was responded to by those present. The Westport resolutions were reported, and almost unanimously adopted, Col. Hall alone saying, no. And then the meeting adourned.

MEETING IN LAFAYETTE CO., MO.

From The Lexington Express.

At a meeting of the citizens of Lafayette County, called together on Monday, the 3d inst., on motion, Col. T. M. Ewing was appointed Chairman, who briefly stated that the business of the meeting was to cooperate with the citizens of Jackson, Platte, and other counties in the sattlement of the new Territory of Kansas, and to prepare to meet the twenty thousand Abolitionists, who are shortly to be sent from Boston and other northern cities, to settle on our borders.

Moreov, we the citizens of Lafayette County, in public meeting seembled, and as ditterns of a slaveholding State, feel a deep inter-ed in the settlement of Karasa Territory, by such citizens as will expect the right of property in slaves, and extend to the owners thereof slit by right guranteed to them by the Constitution of the

respect the right of property in sixves, and extend to the owners thereof six the rights guaranteed to them by the Constitution of the United States, for the protection and reclamation of such property. Therefore, be it

Resided, That we view the organization of such property. The new control of the nursasychilding States by the Abolitionals and Anti-Slavery men for the purpose of raising the means to settle their purpor population in said Territory, as proceeding slone from a feeling of hastility to the institution of Slavery, and while we do not denry the right of any citizen of the United States to cettle insaid Territory, we deem such a course by the Abolitionals of the North, to be in violation of the spirit of these principles upon when our Gavernment was founded, and shall endeavor to counternot all such movements on the part of the Abolitionals, and be there, by a proper effort on the part of the Abolitionals, and be there, by a proper effort on the part of the sixve States, that Slavery, as the same now exists in said Territory, will still continue to exist, and invite all citizens of the sixve States, who may feel disposed to do so, to remove to said Territory, with their alves property.

Forefeed, That we believe, when the territory of the United States is throw to new to the citizens for settlement, the citizens from settling in orthons of the United States have an equal right to remove to and cettle in said territory with their property, of whatever description he same may be; and every attempt on the part of the Foderal Government to prohibit any portron of the citizens from estitling in such territory with their property, or whatever description and portrols of the United States have an equal right to remove to an and extended when some portrols of the ethers upon which our jovernment was founded; we therefore approve of the rapeal by controls of the territory of the United States is remained into prohibit and community, we believe that accordance the property of the United States is rema

Besided. That from information derived from the best informed and must reliable sources, we are of opinion that Kansas will be satiled y a population in favor of making it a slave State, the opinion of a other persons to the contrary notwithstanding. Resided. That we approve the resolutions adopted by one follow-trans of Jackson, at Westport and Independence, and hereby tenthen one corolial ecoperation in any emergency that may arise, the legal and proper protection of the property of our southern eithers. On motion of Col. Anderson, the city papers and all outhern papers were requested to publish.

N. W. LETTON, Secretary.

T. M. EWING, President.

LETTER FROM A SETTLER IN KANSAS.

LETTER FROM A SETTLER IN KANSAS.

From The National Eq.

Dran Sin: The effects of the unwise and wicked legislation of Congress in relation to this Territory are fast being developed. Meetings have been held in various parts of Missouri and resolutions passed that no Anti-Slavery man should hold claims in Kansas. This extends to all the citizens of the fee States, who are indiscriminately called Abolitionists. The treaties have been formed with direct reference to the establishment of Slavery in the Territories. To effect this an unusual plan was fixed upon, namely: Delegations with powers to treat were sent for to go to Washington, generally from one or two tribes at a time. Here the treaties were concected, and information privately sent by the sisveholders in Washington to their friends, and the ceded lands are overrun by slaveholders before anybody clae knows that a treaty has been formed. For instance, Mr. Atchison, as soon as a treaty was formed with the Delaware Indians, sent a private telegraphic dispatch to his friends to take possession of the best lands ceded to the Government; and before the information became public all the best locations were marked and claimed. Now, I understand that by the terms of this treaty the lands were to be surveyed and add, and the proceeds, after deducting the expenses of surveying and selling, were to be paid to the Indians. The lands were to be paid to the Indians are private bidder, and no one was to be allowed to settle spin them until sold.

Now, what are the facts? A slaveholding Senator sends a private dispatch to his friends to take possession of all the desirable places, who instantly, and with singular socrety, obey the summons, select the lands and form themetical points and the desirable places, who instantly, and with singular socrety, obey the summons, select the lands and form themetical points and the desirable places, who instantly, and with singular socrety, obey the summons, select the lands and form themetical points and the desirable places, who ins

There will be no such thing. A President who has already

There will be no such thing. A President who has already gone so far to aid the slave power, will not stop at ball faith with the Indians. This is, no doubt, well understood at Washington among the slaveholders who enjoy the confidence of the Administration.

There will be no effort to establish Slavery in Nebraska; it lies, as you know, north of Missouri, and adjoining Iowa. It is a cold, barren region, except a narrow strip along the Miscouri River. Kansas Territory, on the other hand, is one of the lovellest and most fertile regions on the face of the earth, and is a most desirable acquaition to the slave power, adjoining Missouri along its whole eastern boundary. I discover that the emigration from the free States is repidly turning toward Nebraska. The impression is already created on the public mind, that there was a tacit agreement that Nebraska should be free, Kansas slave. A slaveholder told up has week of the plan of operations, aiready turning toward Nebraska. In a impression a siready created on the public mind, that there was a tacit agreement that Nebraska should be free, Kansas slave. A slaveholder told use last week of the plan of operations, and of its success. A company of men leight in number from Indiana were examining the country on the Grasshopper, a beautiful tributary of the Kansas River, when they were criven off by the threats of the slaveholders already squatied apen the lands. The Indianians declared they were not Abolitionists, but they were told that coming from a free State amounted to the same thing; but that they could go to Nebraska, where there would be no offort to exchilib Slavery. The men left the country, saying they would prefer peace and a poorer country. This story was told to use with a triumphant laugh by a slaveholder.

I never doubted that such would be the effects of the repealing the Miscouri Compromise. And I wish to counternet them as far as I can. For these reasons, I now write to you and your friends, as far as your and their influence will go, to organize companies of good Anti-Slavery men to settle in this Tarritory. Sure you can spare them from your "Northern live," and they can find und finer country in the world—none more healthy, nor productive, nor beautiful. The best point at which emigrants can leave Missouri River, is Kansas, in Missouri, two miles below the mouth of the Kansas River.

We want a newspaper press here very much. I have a house, the use of which I will give for an office if you and your friends will send on a press and men to conduct it. We are not able to support it, but can help, and I hope our eastern friends will take aufficient interest in our welfare to contribute their mites. Another trick of the slaveholders I would have our friends beware of. They are sure to direct the citizens from the free States to the word lands, in order to discourage them as far as possible from making settlement. In fact, both fraud and force are freely used to prevent the people from th

THE CONVENTION AT SARATOGA.

The Process Convergence—The friends of human freedom, and all interacted power north and west, and is restoring the Miscouri Compromise relations between Stagery and Freedom, must bear in mind the People's Convention at Saratoga on the 18th of August next. In the absence of any constituted authority to call a Coavention to chech Delegates to it, will not some anti-Douglas gentlemen take measures for a County Convention, whose business shall be to send to the Saraioga meeting of the people of the State of New Vork, representatives from Etc.' Mr. 18th of Saraioga Co. Prancrige. Conversitors or Figure 18th of Convention, to be held at the village of Saratoga Springs, on the 18th day of August next. The object of this Convention is to select such cendificates as will receive the united support of all who are opposed to the further encroachments of the observed to the further encroachment of the observed to the further encroachment of the observed to t reason as yet to believe that it is interested as the state of the sta

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

FRIDAY. July 14, 1834.—Present, Enwis J. Brows, Esq., President, in the Chair, and 41 members.

FROM BOARD OF ALDEMBER.

Grdinances to repeal so much of the ordinance of 1849 organizing the departments as relates to Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and scalers thereof; on the proposed ordinance as to driving cattle through the streets. To Committee on Ordinances.

COMMUNICATION.

From the Controller, with quarterly secount, agreeably to chatter of 1833, of each claim for or against the Corporation, and the sums allowed upon each. To Committee on Finance and to be printed.

Third Bradings, 46.

The Board then took up papers which had passed to a third reading, viz.